(XXX YEAR.) THE (N°. 1537.) 141

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1775.

To the PRINTERS.

Our re-publishing the incloſed, from the BOSTON POST BOY, *will oblige many of your readers, as it may open the eyes of numbers, who at this time cannot diſtinguiſh between*

LIBERTY and LICENTIOUSNESS.

To the inhabitants of the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay.

WHEN we reflect upon the conſtitutional connexion between Great Britain and the colonies, view the reciprocation of intereſt, conſider that the welfare of Britain is in ſome meaſure, and the proſperity of America wholly depends upon that connexion, it is aſtoniſhing, indeed almoſt incredible, that any perſon ſhould be found on either ſide of the Atlantic baſe and deſtitute of every ſentiment of juſtice, as to attempt to deſtroy or weaken it. If there are none ſuch, in the name of Almighty God, let me aſk, wherefore is rebellion, that implacable fiend to ſociety, ſuffered to rear its ghaſtly front among us, blaſting, with haggard look, each ſocial joy, and embittering every hour? Rebellion is the moſt atrocious offence that can be perpetrated by man, ſave thoſe which are committed more immediately againſt the ſupreme governor of the univerſe, who is the avenger of his own cauſe. It diſſolves the ſocial band, annihilates the ſecurity reſulting from law and government, introduces fraud, violence, rapine, murder, ſacrilege and the long train of evils that riot uncontrouled in a ſtate of nature. Allegiance and protection are reciprocal. The ſubject is bound by the compact to yield obedience to government, and in return is entitled to protection from it, thus the poor are protected againſt the rich, the weak againſt the ſtrong, the individual againſt the many, and this protection is guaranteed to each member, by the whole community; but when government is laid proſtrate, a ſtate of war of all againſt all commences, might overcomes right, innocence itſelf has no ſecurity, unleſs the individual reſters himſelf from his fellow men, inhabits his own cave and ſeeks his own prey. This is what is called a ſtate of nature. I once thought it chimerical.

The puniſhment inflicted upon rebels and traitors in all ages, bears ſome proportion to the aggravated crime. By our law the puniſhment is, 'That the offender be drawn to the gallows, not be carried or walk; that he be hanged by the neck, and then cut down alive, that his entrails be taken out and burned while he is yet alive, that his head be cut off, that his body be divided into four parts, that his head and quarters be at the king's diſpoſal.' The conſequences of attainder are forfeiture and corruption of blood.

'Forfeiture is twofold, of real and perſonal eſtate; by attainder in high treaſon, a man forfeits to the king all his lands and tenements of inheritance, whether fee ſimple or fee tail, and all his rights of entry on lands and tenements which he had at the time of the offence committed, or at any time afterwards to be for ever veſted in the crown. The forfeiture relates back to the time of the treaſon being committed, ſo as to avoid all intermediate ſales and incumbrances, even the dower of the wife is forfeited. The natural juſtice of forfeiture or confiſcation of property for treaſon, is founded on this conſideration, that he who hath thus violated the fundamental principles of government and broken his part of the original contract between king and people, hath abandoned his connexions with ſociety, hath no longer any right to thoſe advantages which before belonged to him, purely as a member of the community, among which ſocial advantages, the right of transferring or tranſmitting property to others is one of the chief: Such forfeiture moreover whereby his poſterity muſt ſuffer as well as himſelf, will help to reſtrain a man not only by the ſenſe of his duty and dread of perſonal puniſhment, but alſo by his paſſions and natural affections; and will influence every dependent and relation he has to keep him from offending.' 4. Black. 374. 375.

It is remarkable, however, that this offence, notwithſtanding it is of a criminſon colour, and the deepeſt dye, and its juſt puniſhment is not confined to the perſon of the offender, but beggars all his family, is ſometimes committed by perſons who are not conſcious of guilt: Sometimes they are ignorant of the law, and do not foreſee the evils they bring upon ſociety; at others they are induced to think that their cauſe is founded in the eternal principles of juſtice and truth, that they are only making an appeal to heaven, and may juſtly expect its decree in their favour. Doubtleſs many of the rebels in the year 1745 were buoyed up with ſuch ſentiments, nevertheleſs they were cut down like graſs before the ſcythe of the mower: The gibbet and ſcaffold received thoſe that the ſword, wearied with deſtroying, had ſpared; and what loyaliſt ſhed one pitying tear over their graves; They were incorrigible rebels, and deſerved their fate. The community is in leſs danger when the diſſaffected attempt to excite a rebellion againſt the perſon of the prince, that when government itſelf is the object, becauſe, in the former caſe, the queſtions are few, ſimple, and their ſolutions obvious, the fatal conſequences more apparent, and the loyal people more alert to ſuppreſs it in embryo; whereas, in the latter, a hundred rights of the people, inconſiſtent with government, and as many grievances, deſtitute of foundation, the mere creatures of diſtempered brains, are pourtrayed in the livelieſt colours, and ſerve as bugbears, to affright from their duty, or as decoys to allure the ignorant, the credulous, and the unwary to their deſtruction. Their ſuſpicions are drowned in the perpetual roar for liberty and country; and even the profeſſions of allegiance to the perſon of the king, are improved as means to ſubvert his government. In mentioning high treaſon in the courſe of theſe papers, I may not always have expreſſed myſelf with the preciſion of a lawyer; they have a language peculiar to themſelves: I have examined their books, and beg leave to lay before you ſome further extracts which deſerve your attention. 'To levy war againſt the king was high treaſon by the common law, 3 inſt. 9 This is alſo declared to be high treaſon by the ſtatute of 25 Ed. 3. c. 2. and by the law of this province, 8 W. 3 c. 5. Aſſembling in warlike array againſt a ſtatute, is levying war againſt the king, 1 Hale 133. So to deſtroy any trade generally, 146. Riding with banners diſplayed, or forming into companies---or being furniſhed with military officers---or armed with military weapons, as ſwords, guns, &c. any of theſe circumſtances carries the *ſpecium belli*, and will ſupport an indictment for high treaſon in levying war. 150---An inſurrection to raiſe the price of ſervants wages was held to be an overt act of this ſpecies of treaſon, becauſe this was done in defiance of the ſtatute of labourers, it was done in defiance of the king's authority. 5 Bac. 117, cites 3 inſt. 10---Every aſſembling of a number of men in a warlike manner with a deſign to redreſs any public grievance is likewiſe an overt act of this ſpecies of treaſon, becauſe this being an attempt to do that by private authority, which only ought to be done by the king's authority, is an invaſion of the prerogative, 5 Bac 117, cites 3 inſt. 9 Ha. p. c. 14. Kel. 71. id. 358. 1. Hawk. 37. ---Every aſſembling of a number of men in a *warlike* manner, with an intention to reform the government, or the law, is an overt act of this ſpecies of treaſon. 5 Bac. 117. cites 3 inſt. 9. 16. Poph. 122 Kel. 76. 7. 1 Hawk. 37. ---*Levying war* may be by taking arms, not only to dethrone the king, but under pretence to reform religion, or the *laws* or to remove evil counſellors, or other grievances, whether real or *pretended*, 4 Black. 81. Foſter 211. If any levy war to expulſe ſtrangers---to deliver men out of priſon,---to remove counſellors,---*or againſt any ſtatute*---or to any other end, pretending reformation of their own heads, without warrant, this is levying war againſt the king, becauſe they take upon them royal authority which is againſt the king. 3 inſt. 9.---If three, four or more riſe to pull down *an inclоſure*, this is a riot; but if they had riſen of purpoſe to alter religion eſtabliſhed within the realm, or laws or to go from town to town generally and caſt down incloſures, this is a levying of war (though there be no great number of conſpirators) within the purview of this ſtatute; becauſe the *pretence* is public and *general*, and not *private* in particular, 3 inſt. 9. Foſter 211. If any with ſtrength and weapons invaſive and defenſive, do hold and defend a caſtle or fort againſt the king and his power, this levying of war againſt the king, 3 inſt. 10; Foſter 219. 1 Hale 146. 296. It was reſolved by all the judges of England in the reign of Henry the 8th, that an inſurrection againſt the ſtatute of labourers, for the enhancing of ſalaries and wages, was a levying of war againſt the king; becauſe it was generally againſt the *King's law*, and the offenders took upon them the reformation thereof, which ſubjects by gathering of power, ought not to do, 3 inſt. 10---All riſings in order to effect innovations of a *public* and *general* concern, by an armed force, are, in conſtruction of law, high treaſon, within the clauſe of levying war---For though they are not levelled at the perſon of the king, they are againſt his royal majeſty. And beſides, they have a direct tendency to diſſolve all the bonds of ſociety, and to deſtroy all property and all government too, by numbers and an armed force, Foſter 211. In Benſtead's caſe, Cro. car. 593. At a conference of all the juſtices and barons, it was reſolved, that going to Lambeth houſe in warlike manner, to ſurpriſe the archbiſhop, who was a privy counſellor (it being with drums and a multitude) to the number of three hundred perſons, was treaſon; upon which Foſter (p. 212) obſerves, that if it did appear by the libel (which he ſays was previouſly poſted up at the Exchange, exhorting the apprentices to riſe and ſack the biſhop's houſe, upon the Monday following) or by the cry of the rabble at Lambeth houſe, that the attempt was made on account of meaſures *the king had taken, or was then taking at the inſtigation, as they imagined, of the Archbiſhop*, and the rabble had *deliberately* and upon a *public invitation*, attempted by numbers and open force, to take a *ſevere revenge* upon the *privy counſellor* for the meaſures the ſovereign had taken or was purſuing, the *grounds* and reaſons of the reſolutions would be ſufficiently explained, without taking that little circumſtance of the *drum* into the caſe: And he delivers as his opinion (p. 208) that no great ſtreſs can be laid on that diſtinction taken by Lord C. J. Hale, between an inſurrection with, and one without the appearance of an army formed under leaders and provided with military weapons, and with drums, colours, &c. and ſays the *want* of theſe circumſtances weighed nothing with the court in the caſes of Damaree and Purchaſe, but that it was ſupplied by the number of the inſurgents: That they were provided with axes, crows, and ſuch like tools, *furor arma miniſtrat*; and adds, (p. 208) the true criterion in all theſe caſes is, *quo animo* did the parties aſſemble, whether on account of ſome private quarrel, or (p. 211) to effect innovations of a public and general concern, by an armed force.---Upon the caſe of Damaree and Purchaſe (reported in 8 ſtat. In. 218 to 285) Judge Foſter obſerves (p 215) that 'ſince the meeting-houſes of proteſtant diſſenters are, 'by the *toleration act* taken under *protection* of the *law*, 'the inſurrection in the preſent caſe (being to pull down 'all diſſenting proteſtant meeting-houſes) was to be conſidered as a public declaration of the rabble *againſt that act*, and an attempt to render it *ineffectual* by *numbers* and open force."

If there be a conſpiracy to levy war, and afterwards war is levied, the conſpiracy is, in every one of the conſpirators, an overt act of this ſpecies of treaſon, for there can be no acceſſary in high treaſon, 5. Bac. 115. cites 3 inſt. 9. 10. 138 Hales P. C. 14. Kel. 19. 1 Hawk. 38. A compaſſing or conſpiracy to levy war is no treaſon, for there muſt be a levying of war in *facto*. But if many conſpire to levy war and ſome of them do levy the ſame according to the conſpiracy, this is high treaſon in all, for in treaſon all are principals and war is levied, 3 inſt. 9, Foſter 213.

The painful taſk of applying the above rules of law to the ſeveral tranſactions that we have been eye witneſſes to, will never be mine. Let me however intreat you, to make the application in your own minds; and thoſe of you that have continued hitherto faithful among the faithleſs, Abdiel like, to perſevere in your integrity, and thoſe of you that have been already enſnared by the accurſed wiles of deſigning men, to caſt yourſelves immediately upon that mercy, ſo conſpicuous through the Britiſh conſtitution, and which is the brighteſt jewel in the imperial crown.

PARIS, *December* 4.

ALL the maritime towns in France have charged their deputies, in this city, to make remonſtrances againſt the orders they have received to conform in future to the conventions which the court of Great-Britain has obtained for the prohibition of ſending foreign manufactures to their colonies. The deputies went, upon this occaſion in a body to Mr de Trudenne, ſuperintendant of the manufactures of France; but he told them, the demand made by the court of Great-Britain, was nothing more than the execution of the treaties ſubſiſting between the two courts and which his majeſty had lately renewed; and, therefore, they muſt not expect any alteration in reſpect to the affair in queſtion.

HAGUE, *Nov.* 28. A ſhip is ſaid to have ſailed a few days ago from the Texel, with arms and ammunition for Boſton. The troops deſtined for Surinam, &c. are embarked.

LONDON, *December* 23, 1774.

A principal inhabitant of Stockholm [illegible] Shaw; twelve written a book containing the moſt [illegible] given to the purſections on the late revolutions, and preſ[illegible] if required, by niſtration of government in Sweden, had [illegible] UTH SHAW. neſs to preſent it to the perſon appointed to in[illegible] young negro preſs, the liberty of whiſh is now reſtrained.

cencer went immediately and ſhewed it to the [illegible] when his Majeſty ordered that it ſhould be printed, [illegible]ield, at ſervice, "that if the arguments were good they ought [illegible]vears to be publiſhed; and if bad, he doubted not but there [illegible]ng, were wiſe and loyal ſubjects enough in this kingdom to refute them." The writer of the book has not experienced the leaſt mark of the king's diſpleaſure.

Dec. 3. On Tueſday lord Cavendiſh made his motion in the houſe of peers for the ſtanding order of that houſe ſo far to be diſpenſed with, that the members of the houſe of commons, might be admitted into the houſe of peers during the ſitting thereof. His lordſhip gave many reaſons for diſpenſing with the order, and admitting the other houſe to hear their debates. Lord Suffolk, the duke of Manchester, lord Sandwich, lord Weymouth, lord Gower, and ſeveral other lords ſpoke upon the occaſion; and upon the queſtion being put, 28 were for the doors being opened, and 36 againſt.

A regulation will be made this ſeſſion of parliament for limiting the ports and places where Iriſh wool, woollen yarn, &c. ſhall be imported into this kingdom, in order to prevent ſmuggling theſe commodities into France and other foreign parts.

They write from Gibraltar, that an armed Spaniſh bark, with a few reſolute men on board, ran into the harbour of Tetuan, and ſet fire to two large galliots and a half galley, belonging to the Moors which were burnt to the water's edge, and upwards of 100 of the crews periſhed.

Dec. 10. Thurſday night the right hon. earl Temple had a levee at his houſe in Pall-Mall at which his royal highneſs the duke of Glouceſter the dukes of Portland and Richmond, marquiſs of Rockingham, earl of Chatham and many other noblemen and gentlemen were preſent.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *December* 16.

The order of the day was new called for the houſe to go into a committee of ſupply; and Sir Charles Whitworth having taken the chair of the committee, lord Barrington moved that 17,542 effective men be employed for the land ſervice, for the year 1775. This occaſioned a long and intereſting debate. Mr. Roſe Fuller began by deſiring to be informed what forces were employed in the Maſſachuſetts-bay, in New-England.

Lord Barrington, tho' he ſaid the queſtion was unuſual, replied 7 battalions, 5 companies, and 3 battalions more were on their deſtination, but not arrived there. Mr. Fuller then obſerved, that if ſo large a force was ſo neceſſary there, he hoped the reaſon would appear by the miniſtry's laying before the houſe, in the courſe of this ſeſſion of parliament, the ſtate of affairs in North-America. Lord North anſwered, that if no other member had made the motion, he certainly ſhould, for ſuch was the unhappy ſituation of that country, that the affairs of America would force themſelves into parliament; he obſerved, that the meaſures he had adviſed the laſt ſeſſions, had not been attended with the ſucceſs himſelf, and ſome others more ſanguine in them than himſelf, had expected from them; but that when the day appointed for conſidering them came, and he ſhould move for a day on purpoſe after the holidays, he did not doubt of juſtifying them. Capt. Luttrell complained of the abſence of the country gentlemen

upon this important question, and said he was sorry to find the number of seamen reduced and not the army.

Mr. Thomas Townshend wished to know, whether the forces now required for the land and sea service were all that ministry would require: if they thought themselves strong enough with this force, for all events, in case of no conciliation in America; if they declared this, he would join in thanking them for the reductions, but not if they meant afterwards on any pretence to ask further supplies and grants of parliament, before the end of the sessions.

Mr. Van, a member for Brecon, was nearly of the same opinion. Governor Johnstone seemed to think, that we should not have a sufficient force left in the kingdom if rigorous measures were continued against America, to defend us against an invasion; and said, that it would be very practicable, if ever a rising genius in France should seriously set about it; and then introduced a comparison between America and Ireland; this enlarged the debate, and extended it digressively from the motion before the committee, to American affairs.

An expression dropped from a member, seeming to reflect on lord North, as if he had said, *America should be brought at our feet*; his lordship, with becoming dignity and coolness, vindicated himself, and desired that when an expression, liable to misrepresentation fell from any of the members, they might be explained in the house, and complained of the cruelty of misrepresenting them out of doors, as well as the mischief they occasioned, particularly specifying such a peace of injustice in an American pamphlet. He acknowledged he had made use of the words above-mentioned, or to that effect, in a session of the last parliament, when the Bostonians had resolved on a non-importation plan to force Great-Britain to repeal certain acts of parliament, but he had explained them to the satisfaction of the whole house before he left it, and therefore thought it ungenerous that it should be mentioned again. As to the question if the forces now demanded were sufficient he declared they were, unless from the conduct of the other colonies it should be judged necessary to extend the line with respect to them; in which case it would not. Mr. Charles Fox moved to have the American papers laid before the house, previous to the day of taking the affairs of that country into consideration; and then the question being called for, this and sundry other supplies were agreed to.

Governor Johnstone having in the course of his speech mentioned something of a comparison between the state of America and Ireland, lord Clare was very warm in reply; and was followed in the same spirit by Sir William Mayne. They were both answered by Mr. Rigby and Mr. Fox who contended generally, that the supreme power of the state has a right to exercise a legislation over every part and parcel of the just imperial

A[n] [e]ffortm[e]nt which are [f]rom Plymouth, that 11 persons were chose on Friday fe'nnight, to observe the actions [a]nd ma[k]e report from time to time what [t]his day [y]ea[r] and observe.

[b]ookseller, day last the provincial congress met at Cam-
volume when the hon. John Hancock, Esq; was cho-
curre[s]ident.--- resent 178 members.

A[t] the provincial congress of New-[H]ampshire consisting 144 delegates, have adopted the continental resolves; chosen John Sullivan and John Langdon, Esqrs. delegates for the next continental congress, and have passed a number of very sensible and very spirited resolves.

NEW-JERSEY.

To his Excellency William Franklin, Esq; captain general, governor and commander in chief in and over his majesty's province of New-Jersey, and territories thereon depending in America, chancellor and vice-admiral in the same, &c.

The humble address of his majesty's council of the said province.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the council of the province of New-Jersey, beg leave to return your excellency our thanks for your speech at the opening of this sessions; and to express our obligations, for having given us so early an opportunity of transacting the public business, and that you have been pleased therein to consult our convenience.

We agree with your excellency, that it would argue not only a great want of duty to his majesty, but of regard to the good people of this province, were we, on this occasion to pass over in silence, the present alarming transactions, which are so much the objects of public attention; and therefore beg leave to assure you, that feeling ourselves strongly influenced by a zealous attachment to the interests of Great-Britain and her colonies, and deeply impressed with a sense of the important connection they have with each other, we shall, with all sincere loyalty to our most gracious sovereign, and all due regard to the true welfare of the inhabitants of this province, endeavour to prevent those mischiefs which the present situation of affairs seems to threaten; and, by our zeal for the authority of government on the one hand, and for the constitutional rights of the people on the other, aim at restoring that health of the political body which every good subject most earnestly desire.

Your excellency may be assured, that we will exert our utmost influence, both in our public and private capacities, to restore that harmony between the parent state and his majesty's American dominions, which is so essential to the happiness and prosperity of the whole empire: and earnestly looking for that happy event, we will endeavour to preserve peace and good order among the people, and a dutiful submission to the laws.

By order of the house,
PETER KEMBLE, speaker.

Council-chamber, Jan. 1775.

His Excellency's answer.

Gentlemen,

I HEARTILY thank you for this address. Your sentiments concerning the present alarming transactions,—your expressions of zealous attachment to the interests of Great-Britain and her colonies. Your promises to exert your utmost influence to restore harmony between them, and to preserve peace, good order, and a dutiful submission to the laws, are such as evince your loyalty to the most gracious of sovereigns, and your regard for the true welfare of the people. Their constitutional rights will ever be found best supported by a strict obedience to the laws and authority of government. Whenever that barrier is broken down, anarchy and confusion, with all their attendant evils, will most assuredly enter, and destroy all the blessings of civil society.

To his Excellency William Franklin, Esq; captain general, governor and commander in chief in and over the colony of New-Jersey, and territories thereon depenping in America, chancellor and vice-admiral in the same, &c.

The humble address of the representatives of said colony in general assembly convened.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the representatives of the colony of New-Jersey, in general assembly conven'd, have taken into our consideration your excellency's speech at the opening of the present session.

We should have been glad that your excellency's inclinations to have given us as early an opportunity of transacting the public business as was consistent with our "convenience," had terminated in a manner more agreeable to your design, and more favourable to us, than it really has done on the present occasion. If the petitions which we understand have been presented to you, had been granted, we should have had a meeting more convenient to us than the present; and that meeting, perhaps, would have prevented some of those "alarming transactions" which your excellency's apprehension of your duty, leads you to inform us, as having happened in this colony. We thank you for your intention to oblige us; but that it may not be so intirely frustrated in future, permit us to inform you, it will be much the most agreeable to us that the meeting of the house, to do public business, should not be postponed to a time later, than when the bill for the support of government expires.

We are sorry to hear that, in your excellency's opinion, there has been of late any "alarming transactions" in this and the neighbouring colonies, our assent to or approbation of which, may lead the good people we represent into "anarchy, misery, and all the horrors of a civil war." It is true, you are pleased to tell us, that this destructive mode of proceeding has been adopted but "in part" by some of the inhabitants of this colony. We assure you that we neither have nor do intend to give our approbation to measures destructive to the welfare of our constituents, and in which we shall be equally involved with them; their interests and our own we look upon as inseparable; no arguments are necessary to prevail on us to endeavour to prevent such impending calamities, and if we should at any time mistake our duty so much, we hope your regard to the people will induce you to exert the prerogative, and thereby give them the choice of other representatives, who may act with more prudence. The incertainty, however, to what alarming transactions in particular you refer, renders it sufficient for us to assure you only, that we profess ourselves to be the loyal subjects of the king, from whose goodness we hope to be relieved from the present unhappy situation; that we will do all in our power to preserve that excellent form of government under which we at present live; and that we neither intend to usurp the rights of others, nor suffer any vested in us by the constitution, to be wrested out of our hands, by any person or persons whatsoever.

We sincerely lament the unhappy differences which at present subsist between Great Britain and her colonies. We shall heartily rejoice to see the time when they shall subside, on principles consistent with the rights and interests of both, which we ardently hope is not far off; and though we cannot conceive how the separate petition of one colony is more likely to succeed than the united petitions of all; yet in order to shew our desire to promote so good a purpose, by every proper means, we shall make use of the mode pointed out by your Excellency, in hopes it will meet with that attention which you are pleased to assure us will be paid to the representations of the people.

We have already resolved to support his Majesty's government, and we beg leave to assure your Excellency, that though we are warmly attached to that liberty, which, as subjects of our august monarch we apprehend ourselves to be justly entitled to, and firmly resolved to persevere in by every constitutional means in our power; yet we shall with pleasure lay hold of every proper occasion to manifest that loyalty to his person, and regard to the constitution, which as subjects and freemen can be reasonably expected from us.

House of Assembly, Feb. 1st, 1775.

By Order of the House,
CORTLANDT SKINNER, Speaker.

His Excellency's answer.

Gentlemen,

WERE I to give such an answer to your address as the peculiar nature of it seems to require, I should be necessarily led into the explanation and discussion of several matters and transactions, which, from the regard I bear to you and the people of this colony, I would far rather have buried in perpetual oblivion.

It is, besides, in vain now to to argue on the subject, as you have, with almost uncommon and necessary precipitation, given your entire approbation to that destructive mode of proceeding, which I so earnestly warned you against.

Whether, after such a resolution, the petition you mention can be reasonably expected to produce any good effect; and whether you or I have best consulted the true interests of the people on this important occasion, I shall leave others to determine.

You may be assured, however, that the advice I gave you was totally uninfluenced by any sinister motive whatever. It came from a heart sincerely devoted to my native country, whose welfare and happiness depend, as I conceive, upon a plan of conduct very different from what has been hitherto adopted.

ANNAPOLIS.

TO THE PRINTERS.

THE Elk-Ridger presents his compliments to the *Bystander*, and takes the liberty of informing him, that had he not been divested of every motive of benevolence, and renounced all pretensions to veracity, he would not have made use of, and quoted *reports* which had no existence, but in his own imagination.

The Elk-Ridger thinks himself justified in soliciting any persons from Baltimore county (to attend at Annapolis) from the tenor of a hand bill, replete with insolence under the signature of a *Citizen*; informing the citizens that he was prepared with a set of *gallant men*, also craving their further assistance, to oppose the Elk-Ridgers at the risk of their lives; especially when countenanced by a *person*, whose *superior* station ought to have been an obstacle to such a condescension—there has not been a single instance given, where the conduct of the Elk-Ridgers merited so base a charge, as being a junto of *bravoes ready to gust private revenge, by the sacrifice of a few individuals*. The Elk-Ridger on behalf of his brethren, disclaims such dastardly and groundless insinuations—nor has the Citizen given any conclusive reasons for his boasted preparation to *repel force by force*, as no violence has ever been offered him from that quarter.

It appeared to the Elk-Ridger, that a finesse was made by the Citizen artfully to discover his adherents, and if formidable, to obstruct any attempts made by Anne-Arundel county, to preserve American liberty; therefore, every resident in America was ultimately concerned—that Baltimore and every other county in the province were immediately affected.

If the Elk-Ridger is allowed to draw an inference from the conduct of men, he is justifiable in concluding that there are persons under the initials in the letter alluded to, who would sacrifice the liberties of America for their own emolument; and still is of opinion, that every person who discovers principles so inimical to America, ought to be held up as an example, to stop the evil in its bud.

The Elk-Ridger begs of the *Bystander* if he has any thing more to say, that he will not communicate it through the channel of a news-paper, but address him personally—as the *windings* are not of so intricate a nature, but that the *mover* may be discovered, therefore easily *Apprehended*; who whenever called upon, is able and ready to vindicate his conduct.

Chester town, February 10, 1775.

MR. THOMAS RINGGOLD of this town, having imported from London, in the ship Tim. Hocker, seven parcels of family goods, which having arrived since the first day of December last, the committee of observation for this county, sold the same at public vendue, for the benefit of the poor of Boston.

7 Packages sold for	£	206	9 4 sterling
Prime cost		205	9 4
For Boston		1	0 0

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Ship Success, John Wright, London.
Schooner Nancy, William Jones, St. Croix.
Ship Champion, Seth Paddock, Plymouth.
Brig Nabby, Jonathan Mason, Salem.
Sloop Jenny, Timothy Jarvis, North-Carolina.

CLEARED.

Sloop Grampus, John Brackett, St. Croix.
Brig Molly, James Connory, Lisbon.
Ship Totness, Thomas Waring, Liverpool.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the adjourned provincial court will set on the second Tuesday in March next, at which time all jurors, witnesses, and other officers, are ordered to attend.

REVERDY GHISELIN, clerk.

Patuxent Iron-Works, February 16, 1775.

A SCHOOLMASTER that can come well recommended, will meet with incouragement, on application to tf SAM. SNOWDEN.

February 15, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Waters, of Prince George's county, lately deceased, are desired to come and pay off their respective accounts; and those who have just claims against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts legally proved, that they may be adjusted, by

ARNOLD WATERS, executor.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A MAN who has been used to driving a waggon and taking care of horses, such a one who can come well recommended for his honesty, sobriety and industry, will meet with good wages by the month or year, by applying to the subscriber, living about four miles from Simpson's tavern, in the Upper part of Anne-Arundel county, Maryland. 8 w

REUBEN MERIWEATHER.

Patowmack, February 10, 1775.

THE noted horse Regulus, formerly the property of Mr. William Beanes,—stands this season at my plantation near Piscataway, at thirty shillings a mare the season, or fifteen shillings a leap.—Those gentlemen that choose to send their mares, may depend on their being well taken care of, as I have exceeding good pasturage for them. The money will be expected when the mares are taken away. 8 w

WILLIAM LYLES, jun.

BADGER,

WILL cover mares this season, at Mr. Anthony Stewart's plantation, at the Rope-walk, near Annapolis, at five pound currency each mare, and a dollar to the groom. Badger is a fine dapple gray, 15 hands one inch high, very boney and handsome, imported in 1773; bred by Mr. Wildman, and got by Lord Chitworth's Bosphorus, who won seven king's plates; his dam by Othello, commonly called Black and all Black, which beat Lord march's Bajazet over Kildaire course in Ireland, his grand dam by the Duke of Devonshire's Flying Childers.

Badger won fifty pounds at Gilford; and got 100l. at Epsom; all the times he has started. The money for each mare to be paid at the time of covering.

JOHN CRAGG.

N. B. Good grass for mares at two shillings and six pence per week. No mares got out of the pasture will be accounted for.

To be sold at Belair, in Prince George's county, on Monday the third day of April next,

SEVERAL negro men, women and children, also horses, cows, sheep and other stock; a variety of houshold furniture, and plantation utensils, being part of the estate which belonged to Col. Tasker. Credit will be given to the purchasers of more than the value of twenty pounds sterling, on their giving bond with security, if required. ts

To be sold by the subscriber, on the 4th day of March next, to the highest bidder, at Elk-Ridge Landing, for cash, or good bills of Exchange,

A COUNTRY-born negro wench, about thirty years of age, and a young child with her. Also a young country-born negro girl, about 15 years of age.

NICHOLAS BREWER.

Frederick county, February 7, 1775.

On Thursday the 9th day of March next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, will be exposed to the highest bidder, at the plantation where the subscriber now lives, for cash, bills, tobacco, or wheat,

TEN valuable horses, several fine breeding mares, some cattle and hogs, a quantity of Indian corn, two waggons and yoke, one cart, two Dutch fans, a Dutch stove, and a quantity of barrel pork. Likewise will be exposed to sale at the same time, a considerable quantity of houshold furniture, such as feather-beds, chairs, tables, desks, chest of drawers, and book cases, intirely new, &c. The same day may be rented for two years, the plantation where the subscriber now lives. Credit will be given until the 20th day of August next, on bond, with security. ts

JAMES PERRY.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Chester-town, Kent county, in the province of Maryland, on the 29th day of January last, an indented servant man, named John Daime, by trade a sawyer and rough carpenter; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and wears short light hair, is of a fair complexion, round shouldered, and stoops when he walks, he speaks something in the west of England dialect. He had on, and took with him, an old claret coloured surtout coat, a home-spun close-bodied light brown ditto, which is much too large for him, a short flannel quilted waistcoat, two osnabrig shirts, a pair of good buck-skin breeches, with a pair of plain yellow knee buckles, two pair of yarn stockings, the one pair white, the other brown, and pretty good shoes and shoe buckles; he can write a pretty good hand, and it is probable he will forge a discharge from Capt. Samuel Nicholson, (to whom he indented himself) upon the counter part of his indentures. Whoever secures him in any jail so that he may be had again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges will be paid, by 8 w

J. NICHOLSON, jun.

Chester-town, February 19, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles-town, on the second of this instant, a likely well made young negro man, named Wale, he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; had on, when he went away, a white kersey jacket, black and white striped kersey breeches, new osnabrig shirt, small round hat bound with black; he is remarkable for a large tongue, and lisps when he speaks; he is now on the Western shore, and it is thought he is proceeding downwards, has been in the service of some person in Annapolis. Whoever takes up and secures said negro in any of his majesty's jails, shall receive three pounds, or five pounds reward if brought to his master.

EDWARD WORRELL.

N. B. The negro was lately the property of Mr. Hughwell, on the Western shore.

Prince George's County, February 8, 1775.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, an Irish woman, who says her name is Ally Henry, and that she is a free woman, and was on her way to Hog Island, in Virginia, where she says she has two brothers, named Arthur and John Henry; she is a short thick woman, about 4 feet 8 inches high, light brown hair, fresh complexion, her right eye much hurt (as she says by the small pox) and it appears so, and some pock-pits in her face; has on an old black rammy or stuff gown, an old dark brown camblet petticoat, light coloured worsted hose, and a pair of black calimanco shoes much worn, a white barcelona handkerchief, and a white chip hat with white ribbon round the crown of it; she has a bundle with her of sundry other women's small cloaths. Amongst which was found a letter signed Dominick Hughs, directed to Alexander M'Donald, near Dunganan, in Ireland; giving an account of the said Hughs, his arrival at Philadelphia, and that he lived with Isaac Kearry, (perhaps Carey) in Mondam, or Moridam township, East New Jersey. Her master (if she has one) is desired to pay charges, and take her from 4 w

FRANK LEEKE, sheriff.

THERE is at the plantation of Richard Skagg, near John Beall, taken up as a stray, a sorrel horse, about 14 and a half hands high, and about 9 years old, has not any brand, has a ball face, and his off hind foot white. The owner may have him again on proving his property, and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Henry Gaes, living near Herring creek meeting, taken up as a stray, a black mare, about 12 hands high, has no perceivable mark about her, and trots. The owner may have her again, on proving his property, and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Benjamin Leach, in Prince George's county, near Nottingham, taken up as a stray, a black mare, 13 hands high, has a star in her forehead, a small piece cut off from her left ear, she has no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of James Frazier, in Prince George's county, near Nottingham, taken up as a stray, a small bay horse, 12 hands high, branded on the near buttock X, has a sinking place on one of his hips, appears to be old. The owner may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges.

LIST of LETTERS remaining at the POST-OFFICE in ANNAPOLIS.

Mr. Thomas Ashley, with Benedick Edward Hall, Esq; Muscato creek, Hertford county, Maryland. The Rev. Mr. Allen, Maryland. Mr. Robert Anderson, merchant, Chester-town, Maryland. Mr. Christopher Alderson, near Annapolis, to be left at Mr. Selby's, saddler, Annapolis. Capt. Thomas Ayre, (2), to be left at Charles Graham's. Mr. Jeremiah Adderton, St. Mary's county, Maryland. James Adderton, merchant, ditto. Mr. Alexander Anderson, cabinet-maker, St. Clement's-bay, Maryland. Mr. George Akins, at Mr. John Hinks, in Annapolis. Mr. Robert Anderson, merchant, Kent county, Maryland. Mr. William Anderson, pilot, St. Mary's river, Maryland. Mr. Benedict Brice, Maryland. Mr. Robert Brown, at Mr. Allen's store, Hunting-town, Maryland. Mr. James Bruffe, Queen-Anne's county. Rev. Mr. Thomas Brown, Maryland. Mr. William Barber, Calvert county. Mr. James Bejus, Talbot county. Mr. Richard Bishoprick, Lower Marlborough. Mr. John Dowe, (2) Newport. Mr. Abram Claude, Annapolis. Mr. Clegg, Maryland. Mr. Francis Casey, Annapolis. Mr. Alexander Chalmers, Chester town. The collector and comptroller of his majesty's customs, Accamack. Mr. William Cayton, Annapolis. Mr. John Chalmers, Annapolis. Joseph Clark, Annapolis. Capt. Henry Carroll, Patuxent river. Samuel Chew, Esq; Herring-bay. Capt. John Coulson, Lower-Marlborough. Mr. John Daniel, Lower-Marlborough. Mr. Robert Douglass, surgeon's mate on board his majesty's ship Fowey, at Annapolis Royal, or else where, Maryland. Mr. Mr. Thomas Easton, Anna polis. Mr. William Embleton, Anna polis. Mr. William Edwards, Annapolis. Mr. Benjamin Freeman, Annapolis. Miss Tomsey Finis, care of Miss Williamson, Annapolis. Capt. Edward Foy, Williamburgh. Mr. Benjamin Fleetwood, Harford county. Berkett Falcon, Chop-tank river. Mr. Edward Gaither, son of Edward, head of South river. Mr. John Gabard, Port-Tobacco. Mr. John Geddings, Patuxent. Mrs. Ann Garlet, Annapolis. Reverdy Ghiselin, Esq; Annapolis. Mr. Cornelius Garrison, ditto. The printer of the Maryland Gazette. J. Giles, Harford county. T. Graham, Annapolis. John Gunnell, Port-Tobacco. John Hammond, Esq; (2) Annapolis. Thomas Hinks, (2) ditto. William Hamersley, St. Mary's county. John Hanks, at Elk-Ridge furnace. James Higgenson, Annapolis. Hugh Handly, ditto. Jonathan Hall, Chester-town. Miss Howard, Annapolis. John Hillsdon, Annapolis. Richard Hallen, sen. Calvert county. Thomas Ireland, Annapolis. Thomas Johnson, jun. ditto. George Johnson, Broad Neck, Maryland. Mr. Richard Laman, Prince George's county. The Rev. Mr. Francis Lawther, Calvert county. Henry Lowas, Eastern shore. Benjamin Mackall, Esq; (2) Patuxent. The Rev. Mr. Joseph Mosley, Queen-Anne's county. Adam Mill, Annapolis. John Mills, Anne-Arundel county. William Munday, Annapolis. James Murray, Chantank river. Joseph Maccubbin, Annapolis. Hugh M'Kee, Frederick county. Mrs. Rachel Mitchell, Charles county. Dr. William Matthews, Cæcil county. William M'Leod, Queen's-town. Andrew Maxwell, Port-Tobacco. Nathaniel Pendleton, Maryland. Thomas Price, Annapolis. Mr. Pile, Charles county. John Rhodes, Annapolis. Phillip Rogers, Annapolis. James Reed, Annapolis. Henry Ridgly, Falls of Patowmack. James Rice, Annapolis. William Reynolds, Annapolis. Elijah Robinson, Annapolis. Clement Sewell, (2) Queen's-town. Miss Charlotte Small, Port-Tobacco. Benjamin Sprigg, Annapolis. Richard Sprigg, ditto. Isaac Todd, Annapolis. Henry Tunstell, Annapolis. Christopher Teddell, Maryland. Messrs. Tiddeman and Downes, Caroline county. John Taylor, Annapolis. William Thorp, Annapolis. James Taylor, ditto. William Woodward, near Annapolis. Mrs. Mary Whaller, Charles county. Capt. Jacob Waters, Annapolis. Miss Cassy Milford, ditto. Dr. James Wilkinson, (2) ditto. William Waller, Annapolis. John Watson, Queen-Anne's county. John Lambart Wilmer, Esq; Kent county. Mrs. Ann Willmott, Annapolis. Samuel Weaver, Queen's-town. Elie Vallette, Annapolis.

Neabsco Furnace, January 28, 1775.

ANY gentleman inclinable to purchase a quantity of superfine burr flour, may, by applying to the subscriber, at the Hon. John Taylor's, Neabsco Furnace, be supplied with any number of barrels from one hundred to one thousand on a few days notice, at any time between this date and the first of March. I will engage to deliver the flour on board of the Pinchaven craft, at my own landing on Patowmack river, or in the river Patuxent, or Potapsco, on reasonable terms. I will venture to say, that the quality of my flour is equal to any, and preferable to most that is made on the continent. w 3

THO. LAWSON.

To be sold, by the subscriber, on Tuesday the last day of February, at the plantation of Thomas Brown, deceased, on Elkridge,

SUNDRY valuable country born negroes, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, houshold furniture, &c. six months credit will be given to the purchasers, on giving bond with security, if required, to.

JOHN HALL, son of Edward,
BENJAMIN WRIGHT, admr.

To be sold at public vendue, for sterling cash, or good London bills of Exchange, by the subscriber in Bladensburgh, on Tuesday the 28th of February, 1775,

TWO half acre lots number 35 and 36, with a good dwelling-house 36 feet long and 21 feet wide, three rooms and a large passage, and three rooms above stairs, a large kitchen, a milk-house, meat house, and hen-house, a commodious garden; number 36 a dwelling-house with four rooms on a floor, a cooper's shop, stables and two exceeding fine springs. Any person inclinable to purchase it by private sale, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM THORNTON.

This day is published by William Aikman, bookseller and stationer, Annapolis, in one handsome pocket volume, price 4s. bound and titled, and a few copies thrown off on a superfine writing paper, elegantly bound and gilt, price 5s 6d.

A FATHER'S legacy to his daughters, by the late celebrated Dr. Gregory. This new performance was so much admired in London, that the original publisher sold off the first impression, consisting of 5000 copies, in the course of three weeks.

William Aikman has lately imported a large collection of the best English authors, amongst which are, Hume's history of England, 8 vols. last edition. Macauly's history of ditto, 5 vols. Goldsmith's history of ditto, 4 vols. Smollet's history of ditto, with the continuation, 16 vols. Lord Littleton's history of Henry the 2d, 6 vols. Entick's history of the late war, 5 vols. Hook's Roman history, 11 vols. Bolingbroke's philosophical works, 5 vols. Burn's justice of the peace, 4 vols. last edition. Blackstone's commentaries, 4 vols. Leland's history of Ireland, 4 vols. Hanway's travels, 2 vols. 4to. London medical essays, 4 vols. Macbridge's practice of physic, 4to. Wyndes, Loves, and Wilson's surveying. Turkish spy, 8 vols. Connoisseur, Adventurer, World, Idler, Preceptor, full of plates, &c. &c. &c.

Catalogues of the books to be had at his shop gratis.

Subscriptions taken in for Pennsylvania magazine--price 1s. each number to be paid upon delivery. The first number for January is now published, and ready to be delivered.

In a few weeks will be published by W. Aikman, in 4 handsome vols. 12mo. price 24s. bound, lord Chesterfield's letters to his son, on the art of pleasing. 5 w.

January 16 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in St. Mary's county, Maryland, on the 4th of November last, a mulatto man slave, named Tom, about fifty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a carpenter and cooper; he formerly did belong to Philip Key, Esq; at which time he resided chiefly at Bird's creek, and it is supposed that he is now harboured somewhere in that neighbourhood: one of his knees is swelled, which causes him to limp. He has lost the fore finger of his left hand, it was cut off some years ago: had with him many good cloaths of different sorts, and a set of carpenter's tools; he is an artful deceitful villain, and may endeavour to pass for a free man. Whoever secures him in such a manner that I may have him again, shall receive six dollars reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges paid, by tf

JAMES JORDAN.

Annapolis, January 23, 1774.

TO be sold by the subscriber, on very reasonable terms, all the medicines and shop furniture, belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Shaw; twelve months, or two years credit will be given to the purchaser, on giving bond, with security, if required, by

RUTH SHAW.

N. B. To be sold, or hired, a likely young negro woman.

DON CARLOS,

WILL cover the ensuing season at Schoolfield, at two pistoles a mare. He is rising five years old, a blood bay, very active, handsome and strong, in fine order, and very promising; he was got by Figure, out of Primrose. The money to be paid at covering.

N. B. Those indebted for mares covered by Figure, are desired to make payment to Captain Charles Ridgley, of Sportman's Hall, in Baltimore county, for the years 1771, and 1772, as they are advertised, and preceding years, to 4 w THOMAS HAMILTON.

January 25, 1775.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 14th day of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

A LOT of land lying in the city of Annapolis, distinguished by the number 71, on which are a good brick house and other valuable improvements, now in the occupation of Mr. John Ball, inhabender. This lot is subject to an incumbrance in the loan-office of £225 sterling. The sale to be on the premises.

6 w WILLIAM NOKE, sheriff.

February 7, 1775.

To be sold, on Monday the 6th of March next, at Mr. Andrew's, in Joppa, in Harford county,

A TWO story brick-house in said town, in a water lot, (late the property of John Hammond Dorsey, deceased,) has four rooms on a floor, and a fire place in each room, by w 4

HAMMOND JOHN CROMWELL,
and RICHARD LANE.

To be sold, on Wednesday the 2d day of March next, at George M'Kindless, in Baltimore town,

SEVERAL valuable negroes, part of the estate of John Hammond Dorsey, late of Baltimore county, deceased, by w 3

HAMMOND JOHN CROMWELL, admr.

Caroline county, January 14, 1775.

THE commissioners appointed for building a court-house and jail in the above county, intend to meet at Melvill's warehouse, on the first day of March next, to agree with any person or persons, that will undertake to erect the said buildings. w 6

RICHARD MASON.

Annapolis, February 1, 1775.

WANTED by the commissioners or trustees, for the poor of Anne-Arundel county, 450 posts of cedar or locust to square seven inches, and 9½ feet long; 2000 rails of white oak or yellow poplar, 3 by 4 inches, and 10 be 10 feet long. Whoever will supply the above articles, are desired to apply to Mr. Nathan Hammond, one of the trustees. w 6

THERE is at the plantation of Rachel Dowden, a dark bay mare, her mane in cut ridge fashion, and has no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges. w 3

Annapolis, January 24, 1775.

To be sold by the subscriber, living in West-street, near the town gate,

A QUANTITY of superfine and second flour, Madeira wine, old spirit and West-India rum; all which he will sell by wholesale or retail, for ready money only. He likewise has the time of a few indented servants to dispose of, among which is an excellent house carpenter and joiner, and a man who is well acquainted with the military discipline, and is capable of instructing any number of men to go through all the exercise, and can play on the fife. 4 w

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

Baltimore, January 31, 1775.

GERMAN osnabrigs, by the piece or bale, and best London bottled wired porter, in casks of six dozen each, to be sold for ready money only, by

JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD,

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince George's county, near Piscataway, on the 5th of November last, a likely negro fellow, twenty-two years of age, about five feet ten inches high; had on an osnabrig coat, old cotton waistcoat without sleeves, old wilton breeches, old thread stockings, a pair of shoes, and plain brass buckles. Whoever secures the fellow so that his master gets him again, shall receive ten dollars, and if brought home, the above reward.

4 w JAMES HAWKINS.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS there was stolen out of the subscriber's stable, at his plantation, about seven miles from Annapolis, on the road from thence to Baltimore, on the night betwixt the 9th and 10th of December last, a likely bright bay gelding, about fifteen hands high, with a black mane and tail, the mane remarkably thin, particularly in the middle; he trots well, and having been used principally in a carriage, the colour of the hair on his breast will shew the marks of the collar; excepting a few straggling hairs on his forehead, as if an attempt had been made to give him a star there, and a small saddle mark, he hath no white hair upon him; he hath no mark of a branding iron on him; he had on four shoes when he was stolen, and hath very broad flat hoofs. Whoever will apprehend the thief, shall on his conviction, receive a reward of eight dollars, or for the horse four dollars, with reasonable charges if brought from a distance, paid by tf U. SCOTT.

CAME to the plantation of Joseph White, sen. in Frederick county, near the mouth of Captain John Creek, on the Falls of Potowmack, about the beginning of November last, a black and white cow and yearling bull marked—also a black and white steer, marked with a crop and swallow fork; which I am informed are the property of my neighbour Dr. Thomas Sprigg Wootton. He, or the owner, is desired to take them away, on proving his property, and paying charges. w t

FIFTY SHILLINGS REWARD,

STRAYED or stolen on the seventh of January last, from the plantation of Mr. Notley Young, near Gorge town, a sorrel gelding, about 15 hands high, aged; has a switch tail, a star and narrow blaze on his face, and one hind foot ock a little white; his brand, if any not known; he is strong made, paces and moves awkwardly. He was bought about two years ago by Patrick Murray, of Roger's Hart in Conococheague settlement, and is supposed if not stolen, to have strayed that way. Whoever brings him back to the above gentleman's plantation, or to the subscriber's on Patuxent, near Belair, Prince George's county, will be entitled to the above reward, from w 5

JOHN ASHTON.

STOLEN or strayed from the plantation of Sarah Hill, on Friday the 3d of November last, a chestnut sorrel stallion, about 13 hands high, has no brand, is a natural pacer, has a roan spot on his near buttock, and very upright ears. Whoever takes up said horse, and delivers him to the subscriber in Anne-Arundel county, near Herring creek church, shall receive a reward of twenty shillings, and all reasonable charges paid, by w 3 SARAH HILL.

THERE is at the plantation of Richard Wells, Piggs-Point, taken up as a stray, a black gelding, about thirteen hands and one inch high, five or six years old, paces, trots, and gallops, has a star in his forehead, no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again, on proving his property and paying charges. w 5

Annapolis, November 1, 1774.

THOMAS PRYSE,

COACH-MAKER, from LONDON.

TAKES this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his shop from the town-gate, to the house opposite doctor Stewart's, near the stadt-house, where he carries on the said business in all its various branches, as he has supplied himself with exceeding good workmen from London: as also every article of the best sort to a very great amount, consisting of several sets of the best steel springs, spring curtains for coach and chariot, brass boxes, &c. &c. He has also a very good coach and herold painter, that undertakes painting of coaches, chariots, or chairs, either in cyphers, festoons of flowers, or coats of arms, with varnishing, gilding, or japaning, in the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates: those ladies and gentlemen that chuse to favour him with their custom in any of the above branches, may rest assured, that his constant endeavours shall be to give general satisfaction to those that please to employ him, and the favour greatfully acknowledged, by the public's most humble servant, THOMAS PRYSE.

N. B. I still continue the saddling and harness-making business as usual, and hope for encouragement from the public: to be sold as above, a quantity of saddlers ornace, and fringe girth wibs, &c. &c. tf

WHEREAS Mr. Gerard Henry Schirr, a native of the city of Hamburg, left London some time in the year 1758, being engaged in the service of Mr. Daniel Wolstenholme, then agent for the payment of his majesty's troops at Annapolis, in Maryland; and the said Gerard Henry Schirr, upon arriving at Annapolis, lodged with one Mr. William Clajon, a schoolmaster, living at Annapolis, and afterwards lived with one Mr. John Thompson, esq. also resident at Annapolis aforesaid. And in the year 1759 he wrote to England, and desired letters to be directed to him, at Mr. John Bullen's, and Mr. Jonas Green's, Postmaster at Annapolis aforesaid. And whereas no letters have been received from the said Gerard Henry Schirr since that time, nor is it known whether he be living or dead; therefore if any person can give information whether the said Gerard Henry Schirr be now living or dead, if living, where now resident, and may be wrote to, or if dead, at what time and place he died, and whether single or married, and if married, whether he left any or how many children, as something may be heard of greatly to his or their advantage, by applying to 6 w

DANIEL STEPHENSON.

Annapolis, November 23, 1774.

Just imported in the ship Annapolis, Capt. Thomas Eden, from London,

AN assortment of goods suitable to the season, which are to be sold at a reasonable rate, by

tf WILLIAM WILKINS.

This day is published, by WILLIAM AIKMAN, bookseller and stationer, Annapolis, in two large volumes, handsomely bound and titled, price 16s. currency,

A NEW VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD, in the years 1768, 1769, 1770, and 1771, undertaken by Capt. James Cook in the ship Endeavour, drawn from his own journal, and from the papers of Joseph Banks, Esq; and published by order of the lords of the admiralty, by JOHN HAWKESWORTH, L.L.D. with cuts, and a map of the whole navigation.—This edition of Cook's voyages contains the whole of the second and third volumes of Hawkesworth's collection of voyages, which was published in London in three volumes, and sold for three guineas.—Where may be had, Poor Will's Almanack for 1775, price 3d. and Father Abraham's pocket Almanack, interleaved with writing paper, price 1s.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS a Negro fellow of mine, named Will, is now run away, for having resisted his overseers by throwing him down, throatling him and striking him sundry times with his fist, it is therefore to be hoped that as he has been guilty of so flagitious a crime that all masters of negroes and servants will encourage the taking of him, by promising them the above reward, which I will pay, either upon his being brought home or his being secured in any gaol within this province; it cannot be doubted but all overseers will be vigilant on this occasion: He is about five feet ten inches high, a very stout likely fellow, with large full eyes; had on old cotton breeches, new shoes, and yarn stockings, which are of a thread of black and a thread of white, an osnabrig shirt: his other cloaths he left behind. He has an extensive acquaintance in and about Annapolis. There were two more fellows went off at the same time for refusing to assist their overseer, one named Will Jack and the other Sam, had on fearnought jackets, &c. for each of them I will give twenty shillings. tf

ROBERT TYLER.

GERARD HOPKINS,

CABINET-MAKER,

Hath for sale in Gay-street, near the Upper-bridge, Baltimore town,

MAHOGANY boards and planks, sawed to suit every branch of cabinet and chair work, as also mahogany logs: he still continues carrying on the cabinet business in its various branches as usual. w 4

N. B. Wanted a journeyman cabinet-maker, none need apply, but a workman that will be steady to business.

Annapolis, December 7, 1774.

TO be sold or rented, the lot and improvements thereon where Patrick Tonry lately lived in this city; consisting of a dwelling-house, brew-house, and other conveniencies, all adjoining to the water; in the brew-house there are a large copper-boiler and distil with a malt-kiln. For terms, apply to

JAMES DICK and STEWART, and ROBERT COUDEN.

THE subscriber proposing to decline the store kept by him in this city for James Buchanan and co. and having on hand about £1600 prime cost of well assorted goods, (a very small part of which have been imported above three months) which he will lump off at first cost and charges, for cash, good bills of exchange, or tobacco.

Those persons who are indebted to Jamas Buchanan and co. for dealings at the above store, are requested to make as speedy payment as possible. tf

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

LOST on Sunday night the 25th December, in the bay, between the Three Sisters and Kent point, a small skiff boat, about 18 feet long, rows very well, outsides and bottom painted white, the insides and seats painted white also; one of the forefeats has a small spot burnt on the upper part of it: she has five row-locks, four of which rows double on occasion; had fastened to her stern an iron chain about 12 feet long, and a short piece of 1¼ inch tow rope: it is supposed she drove ashore between Sharp and Lowes island, the wind being N. W. at the time she broke away. Whoever takes up the said boat, and brings her to Mr. Richard Grason on mouth of Wye river, or to Col. Edward Lloyd in Annapolis, or to me the subscriber, shall have 40 shillings reward.

BENJAMIN ROBERTS.

Fell's point, January 9, 1775.

THE subscriber having removed from Annapolis to Fell's point, near Baltimore town, takes this method of informing his former customers and the public in general, that he carries on the business of sail-making in all its branches, as also the making of colours, on the most reasonable terms, and quickest dispatch; having furnished himself with sufficient workmen and a convenient loft for the business, at Captain M'Gachen's store, opposite to Mr. Nelson's on said point. All gentlemen who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner, as he will make it his study to give general satisfaction to all his employers. 6 w

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Baltimore, January 15, 1775.

IMPORTED in sundry ships from Bristol, a quantity of fine white salt; likewise 15 pipes of genuine port wine, in the brigantine Molly, from Oporto and Hull, to be sold on the most reasonable terms, by

J. STEVENSON.

N. B. Very good old Maderia and Lisbon wines to sell, by he pipe, hhd, or quarter cask.

Annapolis, January 13, 1775.

TO be sold by the subscriber, by wholesale, a parcel of valuable goods, consisting of various kinds, and amounting to near £800 sterling cost. Time of payment will be given to the purchaser if required, if

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.

N. B. Also to be sold, old Lisbon wine and excellent sherry, by the quarter cask.

Annapolis, January 18, 1775.

TO be sold, for prime cost and charges, two handsome flights of Portland stone steps. 4 w

WILLIAM NOKE.

BAY BOLTON,

A FULL blooded hunter, seven years old last June, will stand this next season at Torthorod my plantation, about half way between Alexandria in Virginia, and George-town in Maryland, (the place he stood the two seasons past) and will cover mares on the same terms; at one guinea the leap, and five shillings to the groom, or two guineas the season, and ten shillings to the groom.

I think it needless to describe him, as he is so generally liked by all that have seen him, his colts have turned out so very fine, that several have been sold at one month old for one hundred dollars—if he were ther is good, I will send him to Prince George's March court.

Those who send mares any distance, may depend on good pasture and great care, but I will not be answerable for any mares that may be lost. The money will be expected when the mares are taken away.

5 w JOHN CARLYLE.

N. B. I will sell my horse after this season if I am offered my price, and credit will be given for the money on giving bond, &c.

ISAAC COX of Hampshire county, Virginia, having made over unto me all his estate, both real, personal, and debts, particularly one tract of land, containing seventy-eight acres, whereon he lately dwelt, on which tract is a saw-mill, and grist-mill, dwellings, and other improvements; one other tract of land near to the above, containing two hundred and fourteen acres, formerly granted by Thomas lord Fairfax to John Critton, by deed dated the 12th of January, 1768, and afterwards purchased by the said Isaac Cox by deed, said to be recorded in Hampshire county court records; also a certain bond now in my possession, granted by the said John Critten, bearing date the 6th day of June, 1772, for the conveyance for value received, of one other tract of land, containing 266 acres, lying at the east end of the spring Gap Mountain, adjoining Lawrence Heffet, and near unto the two other tracts.

I have therefore thought proper to give notice of the said conveyance, and that I shall set up the said lands to sale to the highest bidder, at Hampshire court-house, in the town of Romney, on Wednesday, in the court week in March next. Twelve months credit will be allowed to the purchasers, if desired, paying interest, and giving security. All persons indebted to him, or have effects of his in their hands, are desired to attend on that day, and make payment and settlement. 4 w

STEPHEN WEST.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Rock-Creek, Frederick county, August 3, 1774.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, a convict servant man named Joseph Barker, an Englishman, about 25 years of age; he is a well looking fellow, of a ruddy complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high: had on and took with him, a reddish coloured mixed broad-cloth coat with a velvet cape, two white flannel short jackets bound with red, two pair of nankeen breeches, a pair of old leather breeches, a pair of old worsted stockings, a pair of thread ditto, old shoes, and a felt hat. He wears his own dark hair tied behind. It is supposed he is gone in company with some other man unknown to me, as I have missed two horses out of my pasture, one of which is a large sorrel, about 15 hands high, paces naturally; the other a chesnut sorrel, about 14 hands and a half high, paces, trots, and gallops; he is low before, crest fallen, and has a short scanty tail; the horses are both shod before. The man took with him a half worn saddle and curb bridle; one of the staples is gone off the fore part of the saddle on the near side. Whoever takes up said servant and brings him home to the subscriber, shall have, if taken 30 miles from home, 10 dollars, and 5 pounds for the other man and the two horses, and so in proportion for a greater distance for the servant and horses, paid by tf RICHARD CRABB.

Post Office, Annapolis, Sept 3d, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a rider will set off from this office every Monday morning at nine o'clock for Baltimore, where he meets the mails from the northward, and will return early on Tuesday. And on Friday the mails from the northward and southward come in as usual, and are dispatched the same evening.

ANTHONY STEWART, D. P. M.

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